#### Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Sporting Life AMERICAN TREATRE- 8:15-Pirates of Penzance BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Kate Kip, Buyer,

BROADWAY THEATRE-1-Benefit of the Actors' Fund of America-8:15-The Little Corporal. CARNEGIE HALL-S:15-Boston Symphony Orchestra. DALY'S THEATRE-S:10-A Runaway Girl EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-The Liars. POURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-S-Sweet Innis GARDEN THEATRE-7:45-Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE-8:15-Catherin GRAND OPERA HOUSE S Monte Cristo. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S 20 The Golden Horseshoe. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Hotel Topsy Turv IRVING PLACE THEATRE S Logenbrueder.
KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m. Continuous Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S:15-The Christian. KOSTER & BIAL'S S - Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE- 2 - 8:30 - A Colonial Girl

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE \$:30 On and Off. MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-Car NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of Off

PASTOR'S-12 to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville. SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. ACK'S THEATRE-8:15-A Lady of Quality.

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#### Businces Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury delivered a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, covering England's foreign policy in general —— A joint session of the Peace Commissions was held in Paris, and it is believed that the response of the Americans refused all of Spain's proposals.

— The American Commissioners at Paris expressed themselves as gratified with the result of the elections, and the London press comment was generally favorable to Colonel Roosevelt.

— The Spanish Government has been informed that the German Emperor will reach The Spanish Government has been informed that the German Emperor will reach Cadiz on November 20.— Lottle Collins, the music hall singer, attempted to commit suicide in London.— Two Christian Scientists, accused of causing the death of Harold Frederic, water created at Manian. (Caush Variance) were arranged at Kenley. — Claude Vautin, a metallurgist, well known on the Pacific Coast, a arrested at Florence for passing worthless

DOMESTIC -Latest returns from the Congress elections indicate that the Republicans will control the next House by a safe working majority. Members of the War Departmajority. — Members of the War Department Investigating Commission finished taking testimony in Chicago and started for Detroit. — The Joint High Commission appointed to settle questions at issue between the United States and Canada will resume its sessions in Washington to-day. — The cruiser Buffalo, which all the properties of the control of the c Washington to-day. — The cruiser Buffalo, which sailed from New-York on Saturday for Manile, put into the harbor of Newport, R. L. with her machinery broken down. — The rejair ship Vulcan, with Constructor Hobson on board, sailed from Newport News to search

for the cruiser Maria Teresa. There was much dissatisfaction in Tammany as a result of the election, and there was talk of the formation of a new organization to fight Mr. Croker. — Members of the Committee of One Hundred commented on the defeat of the Republican judiciary candidates, attributing it in part to the difficulty of inducing voters to take the risk of voting a split ticket. — Colonel Roosevelt passed the day resting at his home, in Cyster Bay. — The overturning of a barge in a collision with a steamer in the North River injured the capating and penned his wife and child a consist with a steamer in the North Rider in the capital and penned his wife and child in the capital where they were drowned.

The transport Roumanian arrived from Porto Rico with the 3d Illinois Volunteers.

The St John's Guild took steps to secure a second floating hospital for relieving the suffering of the poor next sum New-Jersey Athletic Club at their annual meeting voted unanimously in favor of amalga-mation with the Knickerbecker Athletic Club.

colder. The temperature yesterday: 50 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 55%.

# THE RESULTS ACRIEVED.

Nobedy can doubt the magnitude or importance of the victory on Tuesday. In this State and New-Jersey the results were magnificent; in every Eastern State and Ohio the Administration and the policy of the Republican party have been sustained, and great gains have been made in some of the Western silver States. It needs a sense of perspective to measure the results this year. The splendid victory of Colonel led to expect the defeat of the Administration, will probably have more influence on international relations than any other feature of the victory. Of far greater importance to the National prosperity is the establishment of a Rypublican majority in the Senate so large that it apparently cannot be overcome in the next general election of 1900. The assured majority on the tariff question is such that two years hence, when seventeen Republicans go out from States of which fourteen seem certain to elect Republicans, that majority cannot be reversed. This gives to industries and business strong assurance that the National policy of protection cannot be disturbed until after March, 1903, even if there should then be a hostile President. But the elections on Tuesday also gave such hearty support to President McKinley that his re-election would have been certain had the vote been taken on that day.

tion is not yet definitely settled, but with a strong probability that the control of that body has permanently passed from the advocates of free coinage. Of Senators who voted against the Teller resolution last January twenty-six Republicans and one Democrat hold over. The Republicans have already elected five-re-elections in Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and gains in Maryland and Oregon-and secured the Legislatures from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, which were represented by sound-money Republicans. They have certainly secured the Legislatures from New-York, New-Jersey, North Dakota and Wisconsin, which were represented by Democrats. Press dispatches state that they have also secured the Legislatures in California, Delaware, Indiana and West Virginia, though Democrats have claimed the contrary. If those Legislatures have been secured, making nineteen besides the twenty-seven sound-money Senators holding over, the vote against free silver will be forty-five Republicans, with one Democrat, and the casting vote of the Vice-President would assure a majority if the Democrat should vote with his party. But the returns also show great Republican gains in Nebraska, Washington and Wyoming, and even in Missouri, such that press dispatches would make the election therefore, not only on following the latter exof Republican Senators from those States pos- ample, but on being favored with greater Sen-

The division of the Senate on the silver ques-

This state of facts absolutely secures the

turns indicating a comparatively close vote, it and the Republican party are earnestly to be may be some time before the precise attitude in | congratulated. the House is known. Although dispatches make it Republican by a small majority, there may be enough silver Republicans included to turn the scale, and it is even possible that the votes of distant soldlers may decide the election in some close districts. But it is reasonably certain that there are also some Democrats elected who will refuse to vote for free silver or for any embar-

rassing action to favor that interest. On every question which might threaten the prospects of business and industry for some years to come the elections have given complete security. There appears nothing to hinder the continued improvement and increasing prosperity which the state of business favors. In foreign matters, also, the President has been so fully sustained that he will be able to act without hesitation, knowing that the patriotism of the Nation gives him full confidence and approval. This fact alone should sweep away much of the difficulty which has hindered a settlement with Spain and encouraged foreign Powers to consider the possibility of gaining something by offering her encouragement. One day's voting has thus yielded fruit which will probably affect the future of the Nation, not only during some years of growing prosperity, but for all time.

#### HOW THE LEADER LED.

From the beginning of his public life it has often been said of Colonel Roosevelt, both by men who have helped and men who have tried less certain than his sincerity. If there was some ground for that belief in years past, we confidently expect to find in his performance of that his wisdom has ripened with his intellithe election that his political judgment of the way to win was better than that of some of his most experienced advisers. His own speeches, here, there and everywhere, were the chief feature of the campaign, and we suppose nobody new doubts that without them he would have been defeated; but they were not a part of the original plan of operations. It may be said without the slightest ill-will toward Mr. Odell, whose management grew in energy and intelligence to the last, that at the outset he desired to have the Republican candidate confine himself to a few formal addresses.

But Colonel Roosevelt discerned the fact that the situation required him to make a speaking campaign, to meet as many of the people as possible face to face, and to confirm the reputation for cander, independence and resolution to which he owed his nomination. He saw clearly that the only course which he was willing to pursue-namely, to be himself and nothing else -was the only course which it was wise to pursue. It did not comport with his character to stay in retirement and leave the people to assume, if they would, that he was the sort of man they supposed him to be, with a strong probability that they would conclude they had been mistaken. He resolved to obey his natural impulse, to traverse every part of the State, to speak his mind on every issue and receive in person every attack. It is a proof of Mr. Odell's sagacity and good faith that he not only assented to an arrangement which he might not have been able to prevent, though he could have hampered it, but gave it his hearty approval and unwearled support. To Colonel Roosevelt's honest and courageous performance of the obligation which he clearly recognized from the moment of his nomination the victory in which the State refoices is chiefly due.

# CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The unbroken rule of more than forty years remains unbroken. That is the comment upon the result of this year's elections for Representatives in Congress. We might trace the rule still further back. But beginning with the time when the present alignment of parties began to be made, it is to be observed that in every case, without a single exception, the Administration | itative announcement of precisely such an adhas had fewer supporters in its second House THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Rain: | of Representatives than in its first. It is no dishonor to the McKinley Administration that it has not made an exception to the rule to which Lincoln and Grant were subject. After eleven administrations have been confronted with reduced support, and all but four of them with actual transformation of majority into minority, the twelfth is not to be repreached for meeting a like experience.

Mr. Pierce was elected with a Democratic majority in the House of 159 in a total of 234. Two years later he could command the support of only 79, while 117 were directly hostile to him. Mr. Buchanan began with 131 Democrats Roosevelt in this State, where Spain had been in a House of 237. Two years later he had only 93, against 113 Republicans. Mr. Lincoln began his first term with 134 Republicans and Unionists in a House of 178. But two years later there were only 102 in a House of 186, while the Democrats had increased from 42 to 75. The second Lincoln term began with 145 Republicans and Unionists to 40 Democrats. The midterm elections changed these figures to 143 and 49 respectively. General Grant went into office first with a Republican majority of 159 to 61 Democrats. Two years later there were only 128 Republicans to 103 Democrats. In his sec ond term the first House was Republican by 195 to 88, but the second was Democratic by 168 to 108. Mr. Hayes began with 140 Republicans to 153 Democrats, and ended with only Mr. Garfield entered office with 147 Republican Representatives, just half the House. Two years later there were only 118. Mr. Cleveland had at first 183 Democrats to 140 Republicans. In two years that majority was reduced to 169 to 152. Mr. Harrison began with 169 to 161. Two years later he had only 88 to 235. Mr. Cleveland's second term opened with 218 Democratic Representatives to 127 Republicans, and closed with only 104 to 248.

Such is the record. The changes that have occurred in the composition of the House during the present Administration are not nearly so great as in some of the former cases cited. That they have occurred at all is doubtless cause for regret. It is certainly not cause for surprise. It would have been surprising if even this admirable Administration had broken the hitherto unbroken rule.

If we turn to the Senate we find a far different state of affairs. The Republican strength will be much greater in Mr. McKinley's second Congress than in his first. That is in accordonce with some of the best Republican precedents, though there has been no fixed rule on the subject, as in the case of the House. Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Grant in both terms. Haves and Cleveland in his second term suffered Senate losses ranging from one to seven. Presidents Lincoln, in both terms, Garfield or Arthur, Cleveland in his first term and Harrison enjoyed Senate gains ranging from one to five. President McKinley is to be congratulated, ate gains than any of his eleven predecessors.

We said the other day that the Administracountry against any free-silver success during tion was in no need of "vindication," but that if the rest of President McKinley's term. Not only would have cause for satisfaction only would his veto stop any dangerous measure. But the entire statement is exactly verified. In respect to the command, on side issues which would embarate rass the Administration and threaten monetary in the results of this fall's elections. The statement is exactly verified. In respect to the tween it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, as far as the watershed between it and the Ubanghi, was to be regarded as Egyptian. That declaration was confirmed by Lord Rosebery in his Congolese agreement of 1890, was that the entire bahr the tiger had swallowed the claiming that the tiger had swallowed the rest of President McKinley's term. Not it were it would have cause for satisfaction

security, the votes of all the silver Republicans. | Senate it has fared far better than any of them. | by Lord Salisbury, and any recession from it, if \$150,000 to the imperial navy, there seems lit-It is therefore not essential, with respect to the The net result is more of a "vindication" for it money question, whether the House proves to than any other Administration has had since be entirely safe on that issue or not. With retthe present parties were formed; upon which it

## THE PROMOTION OF GRADY.

Grady goes back to the Senate and will lead the Tammany minority in that august body during the coming session. This is quite natural and proper. There isn't a man in the world who will try harder to get near a good thing than Grady. By his indefatigable efforts be has succeeded in getting uncommonly near to Croker, who is the best thing he knows of, and so he steps into the place left vacant by the lamented Cantor in accordance with instructions from the source of all honor. The trouble with Canter was that he had a habit at inconvenient moments of pandering to his better instincts, which made aim an unsafe exponent of Tammany Hall in the deliberative branch of the Legislature. Grady is subject to no such laurentable weakness. He hasn't any better instincts, and if he had there wouldn't be the slightest danger of their catching him off his guard

The only fault which Tammany has ever detected in Grady is his predilection for disappearing mysteriously at times when he is expected to be on hand. It will be remembered that the Syracuse Convention had to get along without his mouth and lungs, the most strenuous efforts to find him on the part of several experienced and trustworthy sleuths having proved unavailing. It was credibly reported after he came to light again that Croker sent for him and told him that it wouldn't do, that to hinder his progress, that his judgment was | he had faded away once too often and the halls of debate would know him no more forever. But Grady's theory has always been that there are times when his disappearance is much less the new duties which await him clear proofs objectionable than his appearance would be, and therefore that what is inconsiderately called said that this view of the case produced a profound impression upon the mind of Croker and that Grady was forthwith reinstated in his affections and on his slate.

In our opinion Grady is an ideal leader for the minority. At critical moments, when the palladlum of our liberties has scarcely a leg left to stand on, and the minority must express its emotions or burst, what a vent Grady will be! As for his tendency to disappear, that need not cause the slightest apprehension. He will be at perfect liberty to disappear every Friday noon and not show up again until Monday evening. which is as large an allowance for the purposes of sechision as he has ever required. Croker has made some awful blunders of late, but his choice of Grady for leader of the minority is beyond criticism.

### TWO SENATORS FROM JERSEY.

Next January the Legislature of New-Jersey will, barring unforeseen accidents, elect John Kean to succeed James Smith in the United States Senate. This will give New-Jersey two Republican Senators for at least two years, as General Sewell's term does not expire until March 3, 1901. New-Jersey has not been so represented since 1869, when Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republican, was succeeded by John P. Stockton, Democrat. Until 1871 Mr. Stockton and as a colleague Alexander G. Cattell, Repub-Hean, who in turn gave way to Mr. Frelinghuysen again. In 1875 Mr. Stockton's sent was filled by Governor Randolph, Democrat.

On March 4, 1877, John R. McPherson, Demo crat, took Mr. Frelinghuysen's place, and there were thus two Democratic Senators until 1881, when William J. Sewell was elected as Randolph's successor. Mr. McPherson continued in the Senate until 1895, when he retired and a Republican Legislature chose General Sewell. Senntor Sewell's first term expired on March 3, 1887. and he was then succeeded by Rufus Blodgett. Democrat. When Mr. Blodgett's time was up, in 1893, James Smith, jr., stepped into his shoes.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN COMPLICATIONS.

The end of last week brought final and auti justment of affairs in Central Africa as had been foreshadowed in these columns. France withdraws from Fashoda and surrenders the whole Nile to Egypt-that is, to Great Britain, No conditions are made or expressed, and no compensation appears to have been given or promised. The scene of controversy is shifted from Fashoda to the Bahr-el-Ghazal. There France will make her diplomatic fight, with what result is as yet matter for mere conject-No doubt France has high hopes of substantial gains, and no doubt Lord Salisbury looks for some pretty serious negotiations before the boundaries of the Egyptian Soudan are finally delimited.

The settlement effected at Fashoda is called by one London paper, not noted for calmness of judgment, the greatest triumph of British diplomacy in twenty years. It is scarcely that. But it is a decided triumph, and it is all the more gratifying because it is effected with the cordial ing, of course, the Little Englanders and the few irreconcilable Irishmen who cheer for France and used to drink toasts to the health of the Mahdi and the Khalifa, and because it is the fulfilment of a fixed and consistent policy maintained alike by Conservatives and by Liberals. as all important foreign policies in all countries should be. It was more than eight years ago that the British Government, then under the Marquis of Salisbury, warned all the world that the whole Nite was to be reserved for Egypt. That was done in the Anglo-German agreement of July, 1890. In March of the following year, with the same Government in power, the notice was repeated in an Anglo-Italian agreement. In May, 1894, when a Liberal Ministry was in office, established by Mr. Gladstone and at the time led by Lord Rosebery, a third notice was given, in an Anglo-Congolese agreement. A fourth time it was put forth, with especial application to France, in March, 1895, while the Rosebery Government was still in office, in the form of a direct warning to France to keep out time the policy was affirmed in September last. under the present Salisbury Government, when phatic declaration on the subject to M. Del-

That is the way in which the foreign policy of a great nation should be maintained, if it is to command respect and be effective. Such consistency on Great Britain's part could not but impress France and move her to be concillatory and to retire from a position in which she had unfortunately placed herself in antagonism to the interest and honor of her neighbor. It is to that consistency that credit for the final triumph is chiefly due, and not to the stand taken at the present time. If Lord Rosebery had in 1894-95 reversed or repudiated the policy of Lord Salis bury in 1890-'91, Lord Salisbury's policy in 1898 would have been deprived of half its strength, It is upon that same principle that the British Government will doubtless chiefly rely in the coming diplomatic contest over the Bahr-el-Ghazal. For the original declaration, in the German agreement of 1890, was that the entire

such shall be made, may be reckoned a concession or a gratuity to France.

#### HOW TO BUILD UP FOREIGN TRADE. Few Americans, even those most interested in

the matter, realize the value of the commercial eports of our censuls, which are regularly published by the Government. These reports give a careful résumé of the commerce, trade and industries of the city and district which each consul represents, and make suggestions as to how American manufacturers and producers can best capture a part of the market. Much is being said just now for and against the idea of territorial expansion us an aid to trade expansion; but American business men need not wait for a decision on this question, important as it undoubtedly is. They can, if they desire, bring about an enormous expansion of our foreign trade at once and under present conditions. They can do so by taking pains to find out the kind of goods that foreigners want, and the particular way in which they prefer to do business, That American business men have been strangely indifferent to this matter is a wellknown fact, and explains why the English and the Germans have been able to capture the market in countries like those in Central and South America, which might just as easily have been ours. Some South American countries, for instance, prefer a cheap grade of cottons, with gaudy patterns. And instead of one case containing a single pattern only, they like to have it contain a large assortment of different patterns. It is said that by catering to this desire the English are easily able to hold the cotton market in those countries, and the American manufacturers, by failing to do so, find themselves at a disadvantage. This is a single illustration of a fact that has hitherto operated seriously against American foreign trade. No manufacturer to-day who refuses to study the local conditions and needs of the foreign market can hope to compete with those who do.

Here is China, for example, with its great gence. It is already evident from the result of a falling ought to be accounted a virtue. It is trade possibilities. While our trade with that country is large and increasing yearly, it is not what it ought to be, and might be if our business men were fully alive to the opportunity before them. In a recent report, James W. Ragsdale, the United States Consul at Tien-

It is unfortunate that most agents for American products are foreigners, and even when these are Americans the clerks are nearly all foreigners. If our merchants would provide for sample watehouses at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Tier-Tsin, and send good, live and responsible Americans to manage the same, they would be ustonished at the increase in their exports. The Germans are preparing to adopt this method, and unless checkmated will make said inrods on the trade we now have. They are also getting ready to publish a poper in the Chinese language especially to advertise their products.

Many American manufacturers have relied on circulars and correspondence to build up trade in foreign markets. But all the consuls unite in pronouncing this method absolutely useless. What is needed is an intelligent representative on the spot, who will establish an agency where personally call on the local dealers. Sidney B. Everett, our late consul in Java, told how a certain American bleycle firm actually did this with great success. The country had been flooded with cheap German bicycles, but before the American bicycle man had been in the country a month he succeeded in getting threefourths of the blcycle trade, though previously his firm had sold hardly any wheels.

While I am always glad to answer questions and the of service, said Mr. Everett, I wish here to reli-erate the uselessness of writing me letters asking or addresses and sending catalogues. People here to not want catalogues; they have been cooled too often. What they want is beyseles and men to talk or who gan do misiness with them face to face. to who can do business with them face to face and explain the merits of their wheels. Those com-panies who are not prepared to follow this advice had better put Java out of their minds and be con-tent with markets nearer home. I may add that this advice applies to other things besides bicycles. Testimony like this could be multiplied in-

definitely, and it proves that while American business men have been culpably backward in reaching out for the foreign market, it is not yet too late for them to do so. No country in the world can compare with the United States in the extent and variety of its natural and manufactured products. To dominate the markets of the world, however, it must do three things which are being done successfully by its foreign competitors. First, it must develop something equivalent to the commercial schools that are to be found in England and Germany. In these schools the needs and conditions of the foreign markets are scientifically studied, so that a graduate from them can go as a business representative to some foreign market, fully qualified to deal with the conditions which there exist. It is idle to suppose that an untrained American business man, knowing nothing of the market or the idiosyncrasies of the people, can compete with such a man who is on the spot by mailing a lot of flaming circulars to the local dealers. Yet that is what is being done in many cases. Secondly, in the absence of such commercial training schools, American business men should take the trouble to adapt their goods to the desires and even to the whims of foreigners with whom they would like to deal. And thirdly, they should remember that a thing worth doing at all is worth doing well, and send to the market they hope to capture an able and trained business man who will establish an approval of all parties in Great Britain, except- agency or exhibition of the goods they desire to sell. Such a method will cost more at the outset, but it will lead to certain success, while the smaller amount of money spent in the ignorant and haphazard way so often adopted might as well be thrown away. Territorial expansion is already a fact; but even terrnorial expansion will not bring about trade expansion unless an intelligent and painstaking effort is made to meet the complex conditions of the foreign mar-

#### Croker's men blame Hill, and Hill's friends blame Croker. Both are right.

A not important Paris paper says that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will maintain that all clauses of the peace protocol must be faithfully observed. Yes, Including that concerning the "Immediate" evacuation of Cuba?

For the first time, it is said, Ohio went Republican in the "off year" of a Republican Administration. Did it handsomely, too, by a much of that region, made by Sir Edward Grey, of bigger majority than in the last Presidential the British Foreign Office. And for the fifth | year. That shows what the President's friends and neighbors think of his Administration. They gave him 48,500 when he was elected, and Sir Edmund Monson made a formal and em- now, after trying him for a year and a half, they give him 60,000. At that rate, how much would it be two years hence?

> The "Land of Steady Habits" is steady in its Republicanism.

> The defeat of Tammany in State politics and the expulsion of the Turks from Crote coincide in time, and they are not altogether unlike in beneficence to humanity.

# Delaware, at last!

used to be when I was there with my mouth!"

news of the election. They must have got it by minutes after thirteen in the morning he was from the newspaper point of view.

tle danger of their proving disloyal to the British Empire.

### PERSONAL.

Governor-elect Roosevelt is to deliver a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, during the

"As a souvenir of the Peace Jubilee," says "The Philadelphia Record," "President McKinley n has in his possession what is thought to be one of the finest American flags ever manufactured, presented to him by Alexander K. Brown, of this city. Mr. Brown had the flag made by hand in Japan, of the best quality of silk. The stars are of white silk, raised above the field of blue. At Mr. Brown's request the flag, which is five by eight President much admired its beauty, Tabolical Joseph M. Huston, Mr. Brown presented the flux to Mr. McKinley, who expressed great pleasure in receiving the gift."

"Few men," says "The Philadelphia Press," "were fonder of their joke than was David A. Wells, the economist, who died at Norwich, Conn., last Saturday afternoon. His latest story was this which he told to a Philadelphia acquaintance: "An Irishman named Dugan was brought before a Dublin magistrate on the charge of stealing a toose. It appeared that Mickey was ignorant of the warning of Herrick, 'No man at one time can the warning of Herrick, 'No man at one time can be wise and love.' The bird had belonged to his mother-in-law. The act had been seen, and there was nothing to do but pronounce sentence. 'And is it upon the cath o' thin two witnesses that Yer Honor's going to condemn me?' said the prisoner. 'Certainly,' said the Magistrate. 'Oh, murther' to condemn me on the oaths of two spalpeens who swear they saw me take the bhird, when I can bring forth a hundred who will swear they didn't see me do it."

Ralph Disraell, who died the other day, had been frequently referred to as Lord Beaconsileld's only brother. As a matter of fact, however, the statesnan had another brother, James Disraell, who ived for many years the life of almost a hermit in Cromwell Place, South Kensington, where he died two days before Christmas in 1868. He left a modest fortune of f14,000 of which f4,000 went to Mary Bassett, his houseke-per; £400 to her sister, also in his employ, and the remaining f9,000 odd to his fa-mous brother, Benjamin, who acted as his executor. Rafael Iglesias, the President of Costa Rica, is

expected to arrive in this city on November 18. Herr Ladislaus Mierzwinski, the once great Polish enor, who in his palmy days was wont to receive \$500 for a performance, has just accepted a job as porter in the Hotel d'Angleterre, in France. He is nearly sixty years old, but hale and hearty, though his voice is about gone. His down-fall is largely due to gambling.

The recent death of Oliver I. Morton, a son of Indiana's war Governor, left his mother, whose support he was, in very straitened circumstances. Learning of this fact, William Dudley Foulke, author of the forthcoming biography of Governor Morton, and the Bowen-Merrill Company, publishers, have arranged to turn over to Mrs. Morton all the profits derived from the sale of the book in

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A party of explorers from the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago, headed by Professor D. G. Elliott, has just found a new species of elk in the Olympia Mountains, which they have named the Roosevelt elk, in honor of Colonel Roosevelt. They the goods can be actually seen, and who will are entirely different from the elk found in the Rockies or in Alaska. Their antiers are of enermous size, several being found which measured nearly slaty inches between the outer prongs. There are only a few of them, and they are in a country that will hold them safe for many a year. In September, when Professor Elliott was within a few miles of massive Mount Olympus, strange rumbling noises were heard. He believes that omewhere in the mountain's side a great glacier thyes and that the noises came from falling base of Olympus, much less climbed it.

base of Olympus, much less climbed it.

An inclient in connection with the surrender of Captain Educe of the Vizcaya, after the battle of Santiaco, was told by Captain Robley D. Evans of the Indiana, at the Clover Club dinner during the jubilee, which illustrates the amenities of naval warfare. Captain Evans depicted the arrival of Captain Educe, covered with blood and dirt and soaked with salt weter, on board the Indiana, and the scone at the blowing up of the Vizcaya. "I offered him a cisar, a ten-cent Key West," said Fighting lich, "and he locked at it a moment, and then drew from his own pocket a long, beautifully rolled, pure Havana, and, holding it up, he said: "I left lifteen thousand of them on board the Vizcaya." He paused a second to allow his auditors to appreciate the fact fully, and then continued: "I am the last person in the world to deprecate the bravery of American camen animated by pure on board the efforts to save the Vizcaya would have heen positively heroic,"—(Philadelphia Record.)

"Tee Cleveland Plata Dealer" tells this story of

an Italian, Leon Catalino Caribeani, of Cleveland, who tried to get naturalized the other day: Who makes the laws in this country?" asked

'McKisson," replied the applicant, referring to "Does McKisson make them alone" was the

"Bushnell helps him some," was the reply "Did you ever hear of Christopher Columbus

"Yes, he's a policeman on McKisson's force."
"Who was George Washington" "He's a motorman on an East End electric line."
"Have you ever heard of Garibaldi?"

"Yes, he works on the sewer out to the East

is there a king in this country?"

"Yes, he is Joseph Carabelli". It is needless to add that Carabeani did not seure his naturalization papers.

"But I am only your mother's cook" protested be sweet girl. "Why do you fall in love with

he rich young man in the society drama thought

There is burdly a town of any considerable size on the Pacific Slope which has not introduced

electric light plant equal to the supply of its streets in public and private buildings. Idaho is not backward in the same enterprise, and the but it was the first to make a success of towns of Lewisten and Murray, with two thousand tone illustrations in its reading columns.] and seven hundred inhabitants respectively, debrating its introduction with buoyant jubilation. If, as Emerson declares, "the light outspeeding telegraph bears nothing on its beam," ime cannot be said of the magic lanterns which the electricians are hanging up all over the coun-On their beam rides the radiance of the day and the fervor of Prometheus's fire, growing now pretty nearly as common as sunshine, of which it is entitled to rank as the chief auxiliary.

"You look nice enough to eat!" exclaimed the for Annabel Appleton, his words thrilled her

with joy.

For she was a thoughtless girl; and it never entered her head how three months of prunes and sait pork do make almost any old thing look nice enough to eat.—(Detroit Journal.)

Michigan has developed a new peach pest, which arrests the growth of the fruit when it is about the size of a hazel nut, thus producing a crop locally known as "little peaches." It was first noticed about two years ago, and this year his ravages were alarminally extensive. So far no remedy has been found for it, though expert investigation and experiment are not wanting. Saugatuck township during the present season more than four thousand trees were affected.

In vain they protested that the Duke was an adventurer or worse. "What," they finally exclaimed, "If there were a price upon his head!"

Iteryl Ans der Wabash, the wilful heiress, only smiled. "I have the price!" she answered them, in all confidence.—(Detroit Journal.

An Anglican clergyman of Loudon suggests the formation of an order of journalists, with St. Paul for its patron saint. St. Paul, he says, was "the best reporter of ancient times," and, therefore, From The New-York Times. "the best mediator for journalists between hoaven and earth." His plan includes an annual reunion Boy Bryan contemplates the returns from in St. Paul's Cathedral, with an address by a Nebraska sadly, and says: "That isn't like it bishop and prayer for the benefit of the newspaper fraternity in general. Doubtless the great apostle to the Gentiles was a good reporter. The Spaniards are said to be rejoicing over the Acts, generally supposed to be St. Linke. His news of the election. They must have got it by "stories" of the riet in Ephesus and of the shipprivate wire from Croker. At seventy-eight wreck of St. Paul ate admirable pieces of work

## MUSIC.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA. Mr. Gericke and the Boston Symphony Orchestra

were gladly welcomed to New-York at the first of their concerts this season, yesterday afternoon, cobody, for both the conductor and his men stand high in the opinion and affection of the music lovers of the metropolis. In the judgment of many having made the Boston Orchestra the finest band in the United States and the peer of any in the world-and that is its rank-belongs to Mr. Gericke. It was he who called to its service many of the men who have given it distinction, and it was also he who introduced a discipline among its forces, the result of which has maintained itself in all the vicissitudes through which the organization has passed since he has been away. Yet his return as already been felt even in that virtuoso band. The precision and the toned balance which distin uished yesterday's concerts have not been heard for several years, nor have the public been treated within the same time to so gentle, so finished, so caressing an accompaniment as Mr. Gericke and his men gave Mr. Resenthal in the Chopin E minor concerto. The performance of the concerto was, indeed, a thing to be remembered, even in this day of planistic perfection. As for the specific performances of the orchestra, let it be said nowwe shall have the orchestra with us all week, and can discuss it at our leisure-that their euphony was admirable, and that all that there was to regret was the tameness of Mr. Gericke's reading of the C minor symphony of Beethoven.

#### NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The annual benefit for the Actors' Fund, at the Broadway Theatre, this afternoon, will begin at 1 o'clock. Joseph Jefferson has promised to appear, if only for five minutes, if his health will permit, and among the other attractions are Francis Wilson and his company, in the first act of 'The Little Corporal'; the Hotel Ceril scene from "Sporting Life", Dan Daly, in a monologue; Edwin Foy, Miss Marie Dressler and the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" com-

Miss Julia Arthur will play "A Lady of Quality" at Wallack's Theatre for only one week after this

The second performance of the engagement of Village Postmaster," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, on Tuesday evening of next week, will be the fiftieth of the play at that house, and souvenirs will be distributed.

REEF POINT AT NEWPORT SOLD.

HENRY T. SLOANE THE PURCHASER OF ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE ESTATES. Newport, R. I., Nov. 9 (Special),-Henry T.

Sloane, of New-York, has purchased of Henry I. Ingersoll and William M. Meigs, executors of the estate of Sarah E. Ingersoil, the property on the cliffs known as Reef Point. This estate is not only one of the most desirable of the estates in the market this year, but it is among the best sites in the whole summer-residence district. It is situated on a bold point, near the lower end of Bellevue-ave., and near the W. W. Astor and W. K. Vanterbilt villas. It includes, besides a dwelling-house and stable, about two hundred and thirty-one thou and square feet of land. The property is assessed for taxation at \$94,600. The selling price is not announced, but it is regarded as the largest and most important real estate transaction here sin sale of Vineland two or three years ago to H. McK. Twombly

Newport for several years, occupying choice rented places and giving elaborate entertainments. They now have a lease of the Carey place, but this will probably be sublet, as they expect to have Reef Point ready for use early next senson. The present dwelling will be remodeled to some extent, and in the near future a large villa will probably be creeted on the premises.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER INJURED. PORMER PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE

BUN DOWN BY A BICYCLIST

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5.-Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College, and wife of Professor G. R. Palmer, of Harvard, was run down by a bicyclist near Harvard University this afternoon and badly injured. No serious results, however, are apprehended. Mrs. Palmer is connected with Chicago University.

# SENATOR O. H. PLATT IN TOWN.

United States Senator Orville H. Platt, of Con-"The Cleveland Plain Dealer" tells this story of necticut, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee's sub-committee, which is to make an investiga-tion of the Cusioms Administrative act as amend-ed by the Dingley law, vi-lied the Custom House vesteriay and had a brief conference with Colthe latter part of next week.

DECORATED BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA Washington, Nov. 9.-Alfred J. Ostheimer, for many years Austro-Hungarian Consul at Philadelphia, has received from the Emperor of Austria the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, which carries with it the rank of knight-hood. Mr. Ostheimer was in Washington to-day, paying his respects to the Austro-Hungarian Min-ister. Baron Von Hengelmüller, and through him acknowledging the honor conferred on him.

#### TWO STEAMERS AGROUND. Glasgow, Nov. 2.-The Anchor Line steamer Fur-

Captain Harris, from New-York, and the Allan Line steamer Scandinavian, Captain Eastaway, from Boston, are aground in the Clyde, but are expected to float at high water. THE PIONEER, AS USUAL.

Half-tones having become an accepted feature of newspaper illustration, they are now finding their way into the advertising columns. The New-York Daily Tribune of September 29 is the first of the great newspapers to use half-tones in its advertising columns, so far as observed.— (From The Inland Printer.

The Tribune was not only the pioneer in this case, and the only newspaper in New-York City which has made a success of the experiment, but it was the first to make a success of half-

THE ELECTION OF ROOSEVELT.

# From The Utica Press.

A PERSONAL VICTORY.

His is an attractive personality, and in a great measure this is his personal victory. The people were in no temper to support Platt, but they voted for Rossevelt, in the assurance that he and no other would be Governor if it was the registered will of the people at the polls. THE BEST RESULT OF ALL.

From The Boston Journal.

Greatest and best of all the single results of the election is the victory of Theodore Roosevelt, of good government and of virile Americanism in New-York. TRIUMPH FOR COURAGE AND UPRIGHTNESS

From The Springfield Union. From the Springhesi Chion.

The State of New-York, and the Nation as well, is to be congratulated upon the election of Theodore Roosevelt to be Governor of New-York by a very good majority. It is a triumph for good government, for political decency, for outspoken manifiness and for personal courage and uprightness.

HIGHER STANDARD OF POLITICS.

From The New-York Commercial Advertiser.
It means not only an efficient administration of State affairs, but a higher standard of political action generally. It marks a new departure in the political history of the State.

# A CONSPICUOUS VICTORY.

From The Philadelphia Press. The election of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New-York is one of the most conspicuous victories the Republican party won yesterday.

THE REBUKE OF CROKER.

# To Richard Croker, and to him alone, belongs the responsibility for the Democratic defeat in the State of New-York. DELIMITATION OF CROKER'S SPHERE

From The Boston Herald. Croker was in evidence in it to an extent which, while it was expected to compact the city forces of his party, had the effect to weaken its power elsewhere. The Democracy of the State is not yet prepared to accept him as a dictator.

GOOD RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED. From The Brooklyn Eagle.

A net result of the canvass should be the eleva-tion of politics to a higher plane, the uplifting of government to a broader work, the dissipation of misunderstanding between honest men in all parties and the strengthening of the new servants of the